The New-York Times.

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THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Investigation Continued at Washington.

Ex-Collector Murphy on the Witness Stand.

Why Leet & Stocking were Given the General Order Business.

Gen. Grant's Disapproval of Leet's Appointment.

The Charges of Interference with State Politics Answered.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Ex-Collector MURPHY was on the witness-stand to-day before the Custom-house Committee, and was examined by Mr. HOWE, Mr. PRATT, and Mr. BAYARD. The examination will be continued on Monday, at 11 o'clock, and will doubtless consume all that day and the next; for, unless the force of the straightforward, direct evidence of Mr. MURPHY to-day can be broken in the cross-examination, some of the many charges that have been preferred against the management of the Custom-house business will stand unscathed by refutation, even without the production of other witnesses. He gave an account of his change in the General Order business from MASON & CO. to LEET & STOCKING; it was done after a consultation with his experts in the Custom-house, and in the interest of the Government. There was no interference by the President, or Gens. PORTER or BABCOCK, and no consultation; and it did not occur to him when the change was made what relations LEET had borne to the President while General of the army. That a change from MASON & CO.'s store was needed was demonstrated by the fact that when the removal was made, 200 bales of goods were found in their store of which there was no record on the Custom-house books. The sudden and permanent disappearance of MASON soon after may be taken as proof that this was not without blame on his part. The only language used by the President in referring to LEET in one of two conversations, was disapproval of his having anything to do with the Custom-house business, and the expression of the view that LEET should have to go. The complaints to MURPHY about LEET's having the General Order business came mainly from those who were interested in having it transferred back to the steam-ship companies. Complaints were made sometimes that charges were too high, but LEET & STOCKING usually sustained themselves in their charges as made under the rules. MURPHY had not been in office more than two weeks before the agent of the steam-ship companies was urging him to restore the General Order business to them. CHARLES R. CORNWELL, the agent, talked big about it and threatened all kinds of things, and was continually and steadily annoying him about that business. Mr. A. T. STEWART had complained because he had given the General Order business to a man from Washington, but had never suggested any remedy except to restore the business to the steam-boat companies. Mr. MURPHY had answered him that the system of the General Order business ought to be changed in some way, but he preferred a man from Washington, or anywhere else in this country, to a man from Liverpool. Mr. MURPHY had claimed the right under the law to designate the public stores; he was intending to have the rates of charges revised, and should have had them if he had remained Collector. In answering the testimony of RAGHEVER, who testified that MURPHY had offered him a place with nothing to do, Mr. MURPHY said Mr. RAGHEVER had asked for such a place, and he had promised as easy a place as possible as a store-keeper, some of those positions being easier than others; he employed him and in about a week discharged him because he would not do even the work necessary to the position given him. The salary of store-keepers is paid by warehousemen, and if a store-keeper was appointed and not assigned to a store, the money to pay him came out of the Collector's own pocket. When Mr. GRINNELL went out, he had to make up $2,000 in this account. Mr. MURPHY's account was deficient for the first few months, but subsequently he reduced the number of store-keepers and made the account even.

Mr. MURPHY's account of the Corrigan affair was a point blank contradiction of the statements of Gen. PALMER and Mr. TOWNSLEY. The President never expressed any wish about CORRIGAN, never mentioned CORRIGAN's name to him nor had he to the President, at least he had no recollection of having done so. If he had ever known that any such man as CORRIGAN was employed in the Appraiser's office, he had forgotten it till CORRIGAN was pointed out to him when the Committee was in New-York. The way the President came to be mentioned in the conversation with PALMER, was this: Mr. MURPHY had been informed that JOHN V. GRIDLEY was trying to influence removals and appointments in Gen. PALMER's office; he looked upon GRIDLEY as an agent of Tammany; GRIDLEY had been turned out of office by the President, and he felt that the President would not approve of his having influence in appointments and removals in the Appraiser's office; thanks likely CORRIGAN's case may have been mentioned as an example, but did not recollect it. Gen. PALMER agreed with him, that all good Republicans should unite as unitedly as could Tammany, and showed so much sincerity to do anything that was wanted in this respect that MURPHY was much pleased, and said to him he would mention it to the President at the first opportunity. If PALMER thought the head and reference to CORRIGAN, it was an entire misapprehension. PALMER's object no interest in CORRIGAN, but was interested in preventing GRIDLEY's influence in the office. Collections had been made for political purposes in his office, but not by his direction. In the year 1870 he thought collections had been made to the amount of $40,000. Two per cent. of the year's roll; for the year it would be $8,000. MURPHY had not decided what each man should pay. In all cases contributions were voluntary, and in no case to his knowledge had the reason ascribed or real, for a removal been the refusal of any one to contribute. Mr. CONKLIN had never applied to him for places in the service, and had asked that none of his friends be appointed or removed. Mr. MURPHY's testimony has absolute that Mr. CORNELL had never tried to interfere or meddle with the administration of Custom-house appointments. Mr. MURPHY had been some of the Custom-house officers at the Convention at Saratoga in 1868, but the idea that any influence to have them go there had ever been used to all "change" sentiments in order to have Custom-house officials stay away from the Syracuse Convention. He had never made promises of offices in exchange for action of conventions. At Saratoga he had done everything he could to favor Mr. GRINNELL's nomination. Thought he clearly understood with the Custom-house officials that Mr. GRINNELL was the man. He would not say exactly himself to the same way now. He had not employed any money to these conventions. Last Fall he was informed that one Rumsey was the candidate in the Greeley organization in the Seventh District, and that Rumsey was a friend of the working man as is. Mr. GRINNELL was a candidate for delegate to the State Convention from that organization, and RUMSEY was represented to Mr. MURPHY as willing to run an opposition ticket, but if he did so he

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Congressional Proceedings—Statements of Butler and Garfield—Carpenty Matters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—The House met as in Committee of the Whole, though not more than one-tenth of the members were present. Mr. HAWLEY, of Ohio, was in the chair. A number of speeches were read, or filed, on miscellaneous subjects.

DAWES AND GARFIELD AND THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

A report having been circulated that Messrs. DAWES and GARFIELD are concerned in an anti-GRANT movement, and as much interest has been manifested on the subject, it is ascertained, on inquiry, that Mr. DAWES, to-day, said to a Senator, that while he had no political sympathy with the minority of the Republicans in the Senate, the course pursued by the majority toward the Credit Mobilier investigation, and the charges and innuendoes that had been made against him, had exhibited his personal sympathy. Gen. GARFIELD, to-night, in answer to an inquiry, said that he was not aware of ever having said a word that could be construed into hostility toward Gen. GRANT, and also remarked that he, like Mr. DAWES, had always been in favor of the renomination of the present chief magistrate, and had resented any attempt to make a question of his personal integrity. The remarks of

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE BREWING OF SOMA.

The lagots blazed, the caldron's smoke
Up through the green wood curled;
"Bring honey from the hollow oak,
Bring milky nard," the brewers spoke,
In the childhood of the world.

And brewed they well or brewed they ill,
The priests thrust in their rods,
First tasted, and then drank their fill,
And shouted, with one voice and will,
"Behold the drink of gods!"

They drink, and feel in head and brain
A new, glad life began;
The gory rite is changed again,
The sick man learned away his pain,
The cripple leaped and ran.

"Drink, mortals, what the gods have sent,
Forget your long annoy."
So sang the priests. From tent to tent
The Soma's sacred madness went,
A story of drunken joy.

Then knew each rapt inebriate
A winged and glorious birth,
Soared upward, with strange joy elate,
Beat, with dazed head, Varuna's gate,
And, entered, sank to earth.

The land with Soma's praises rang;
On Gilgit's banks of jade
Its hymns the dusky maidens sang;
In joy of life or mortal pang
All men to Soma prayed.

The morning twilight of the race
Sends down these plain psalms;
And still with wondering eyes we trace
The simple prayers to Soma's grace,
Teat Vedic verse embalms.

As to that child-world's early year,
Each after age has striven
By music, incense, vigils drear,
And trance, to bring the skies more near,
Or lift men up to heaven!—

Some fever of the blood and brain,
Some self-exalting spell,
The scourger's keen delight of pain,
The Dervish dance, the Orphic strain,
The wild-haired Bacchant's yell.—

The desert's hair-grown hermit sunk
The satyr, brute below;
The naked Santon, hashish-drunk,
The cloister madness of the monk,
The fakir's torture-show!

And yet the past comes round again,
And new doth old outwit;
In sensual transports wild as vain
We brew in many a Christian fane
The heathen Soma still!

Dear Lord and Father of mankind,
Forgive our foolish ways!
Reclothe us in our rightful mind,
In purer lives thy service find,
In deeper reverence, praise.

In simple trust like theirs who heard
Beside the Syrian sea
The gracious calling of the Lord,
Let us, like them, without a word,
Rise up and follow thee.

O Sabbath rest by Galilee!
O calm of hills above,
Where Jesus knelt to share with thee
The silence of eternity
Interpreted by love!

With deep hush subduing all
Our words and works that drown
The tender whisper of thy call,
As noiseless let thy blessing fall
As still thy manna down.

Drop thy still dews of quietness,
Till all our strivings cease;
Take from our souls the strain and stress,
And let our ordered lives confess
The beauty of thy peace.

Breathe through the heats of our desire
Thy coolness and thy balm;
Let sense be dumb, let flesh retire;
Speak through the earthquake, wind, and fire,
O still, small voice of calm!

—*John G. Whittier, in the Atlantic Monthly.*

THE ORGANIST OF ST. PETER'S.

There are more churches than one which bear the name of that saint to whom primacy is accorded by a considerable number of Christians, and whose successor gives the apostolical benediction to the city and the world from the gallery of the great Roman Basilica, more prominent than all its namesakes. Yet, though my readers will naturally turn their thoughts to the one St. Peter's when the title of this story catches their eyes, the church which I am about to describe is much more modest. It has not, and never had, any architectural pretensions; its tower is rather crooked; it is surrounded by irregular houses in a back street of the business quarter of a town, and though the town itself is visited every year by crowds of tourists, not one of them turns aside to look at a church which is not mentioned in the guide-books. The hero of my story, who, if his full titles were to be given him, might be addressed by his fellow-citizens as Herr Organist and Music-director Pemsel, would be painfully embarrassed if any one associated him and his functions with the great church in Rome. Modest and retiring as he was, it had taken him long to get over his fear of being asked to take part in the grand service at the Frauenkirche when Pope Pius VI. said mass on his way through Munich. The mere thought of playing one of the organs in that cathedral while a Pope was present had unfitted Herr Pemsel for his duties during the better part of a week; and though he was not asked to play, though if he had been asked to play he would have played well, though if he had not played well the full instrumental accompaniments of the orchestra would have drowned any faults, his nervousness was something painful. For his sake it is well that the church with which I have to deal is nothing more than the oldest parish church in Munich. The character of the building harmonized with that of its organist.

The house in which Herr Pemsel lived had some advantages of situation over the narrow streets of the inner town. It was just at the back of the palace, facing the city wall, and occupying part of the open space which served as a moat. The house itself was rather low, being overshadowed by the palace, and a bridge which crossed the moat to a door in the palace commanded the upper windows. But this bridge was seldom used, and the windows were so small and so closely set with ivy that curious gazers would not have been rewarded for their trouble. They might, of course, have seen Herr Pemsel's pretty granddaughter trip up the wooden staircase which was on the outside; but that was only the work of a minute. She was to be seen more often in the little garden in front of the house. When her grandfather was giving music lessons in the town, or was putting his organ right, or was taking the conductor's place at some festive gathering, Titine would be in and out among the flower-beds, weeding, or trimming, or otherwise useful. During the day, too, while the old organist sat at the quaint instrument, which was still his chief resource, and which he was unable to replace by one of the new kind called "piano-fortes," and then coming into fashion, Titine would ecstatically drop her work and run out into the garden, where she would be heard singing for a few minutes, and whence she would come back with a bright smile and a fresh color. Then her grandfather would look round at her, and would catch some of her spirits, and the keys of the old clavier would seem to move more easily and their tone would be fuller. Singularly enough the same effect was sometimes produced on the organ in St. Peter's. There were times when it went so stiffly—the stops did not work properly, the blower seemed to be careless, and nothing was right. At those times Herr Pemsel would lose heart. He felt then that he was growing too old for his work. He said to himself that he must either resign or expect to be dismissed. He called to mind the days of his youth, when music seemed a new world to him and when success was certain. Then came the thoughts of loss of friends, of the faithlessness of patrons of the arts, of the world, of his great grief, of his second trial. He would play on mechanically, almost forgetting the notes, finding fresh difficulties in every passage. And then all of a sudden a voice would come to his ear—a sweet, young girlish voice, ringing out from the midst of the choir. He looked round he would see Titine and meet her eye fixed upon him, and the gloom would be dispersed in a moment. The organ would peal forth again with all its power, the blower would exert himself more, the old glow and inspiration would come back to the player, and people in church would admire the extinct way in which the accompaniment had been allowed to languish but it broke out at the end in such a majestic cadence.

But though Titine's voice had this effect on her grandfather, and though the well-known sounds would reach his ear through a variety of other sounds, she had never received such a systematic training as might have made her a singer. She had picked up much from what he taught her at odd moments, but he had never professed to teach her music. I cannot quite tell why he had neglected her education. It was partly owing to his own weariness with the lessons he had to give to others, partly to a sort of blind forgetfulness. It never seemed to occur to him that his granddaughter had a voice which might be cultivated, or that she might have inherited his tastes. Music, which had been his idol when he was young, was now alternately a drudgery and an opiate. When he beat time for some noble, or what was worse, some *parvenu* pupil, he too often lost sight of the very existence of the piece that was being played, and only attended to the accuracy of the fingering. If you had asked his opinion of the new piano-fortes, he would perhaps have said that they were mathematical instruments of torture, though to have had one of them at home would have made him delirious with joy. His old-fashioned *clavier*, like the organ he played at St. Peter's, often lulled him in dreams of ecstasy. When the old church was empty, and Herr Pemsel was preparing for next Sunday's high mass, or for one of those festivals which were kept with especial solemnity, he would sit down and let his fingers roam over the keys, striking out a very tangle of melodies. Stray passers-by would slip in from the street and stand in mute wonder. A crowd would sometimes gather round the door, not daring to enter, knowing the shyness of the musician. It was the same at home. In the evenings he would often take his place at his *clavier*, and, while his granddaughter sat on a low stool at his side, he would gradually lose himself altogether. Those were pleasant hours for Titine, and they were profitable. It was then she learnt all her grandfather could teach her, more than he taught others.

Herr Pemsel had his fancies, and indulged in reveries, but his granddaughter took a more sunny view of life. She had reasons for this. At her age everything was apt to look cheerful. The present was sufficient for her. She listened with implicit confidence to her grandfather's words, whether they conveyed to her rare legends or instructions in music. Sometimes, indeed, he did not care to talk; he would be absorbed in thoughts which could not find an utterance, and then he loved to hear her low pleasant prattle, as she crouched close to his side and told him all her secrets. There was one secret, indeed, which she had kept back from him as yet—that she had met a young man at the Pagoda in the new English Garden, that she had danced with him there, that she had met him since then, and had talked to him; that—but I should be telling the secret myself if I went any further. It is enough for me to say that there was nothing wrong about the meetings. The new English Garden, which was then being laid out by an Englishman in the Elector's service, bearing the title of Count Rumford, was much frequented by the people of Munich. Titine had gone to take coffee at the Pagoda with some friends, and as the dancing was going on, what was more natural than that the girls should dance? What was more natural, too, than that a young stranger should be attracted to Titine, should be introduced to the family of which she seemed to form a part, and should single her out as a partner? If Herr Pemsel had been present he would not have objected. As he happened not to be present, somehow or other he heard nothing about it.

However, it was plain to those who knew Herr Pemsel's ways that he could not keep a watch on his granddaughter. He was too busy and too old to accompany her to places of amusement, and it would be hard upon her if she was always to be kept at home. Now and then the grandfather would feel a little uneasiness about Titine, and would assure himself that she must be dull in his society. Once or twice he reproached himself for his selfishness in keeping her to himself; but she never showed a sign of weariness; she never seemed as if she wanted to exchange the quiet, gloomy house in the palace-moat for anything more cheerful. Her occasional outings only made her more reconciled to her home, and if her grandfather ever thought she must be dull, her looks and her voice convinced him of his error.

Thus the time passed, and now the garden was beginning to look cheerful in the early Summer. The great feast of the year for St. Peter's Church approached, and Herr Pemsel looked forward with some nervousness to the part he would have to take in the service. To add to his fears, he was told that this year the Archbishop of Munich meant to say mass, and there would be an immense gathering of all the high ecclesiastical dignitaries to do him honor. Could not Herr Pemsel compose something for the occasion? was asked by one of the priests attached to the church; it was not every year that the Archbishop himself came to St. Peter's, and he ought to be properly welcomed. Herr Pemsel had promised to do his best, but the request did not make his mind more easy. It seemed to deprive him of his usual power of improvising, and on being left alone in the church to practice, he could not produce a sound. His evenings at the *clavier* were almost equally barren. In vain did Titine cheer him; in vain did she lead his thoughts to all his favorite subjects. The day drew near, and Herr Pemsel had not even a theme for his voluntary.

He was sitting at his instrument, buried in thought, now and then striking a few chords, but coming no nearer to his object; Titine sat on her low stool at his side, looking up in his face, and grieved at his evident depression.

"Grandfather," she said at last.

"Well, child," he replied distantly, though her voice made him look up; "what is it?"

"I was thinking of something. You told me the other day of that little musician who was in Munich the same year that I came to stay with you. Today they showed me a house where he lived, and the owner is so proud of it!"

"Yes, child, it was indeed an honor; but he did not live in that house then. He came here another time when he was older, and then they talked of keeping him here. Ah! we should have had music if he had stayed."

"And why did he not stay, grandpapa?"

"Why? The Austrians took him, as they take everything, as they want to take Munich now. Our good Elector may be fond of art, and may think he is doing much for the town by pulling down its walls and laying out gardens, but he is perfectly willing to give up his faithful Bavarians and go to live in the Netherlands. How can anything thrive in a place which its rulers abandon? Much good our pictures and gardens will do us when we are starving as beggars!"

"But the Austrians, you say, are fond of music, since they have taken Herr Mozart."

"Fond of it? yes. But how do they treat him? He is greater than any one they have, unless it be the Prince Esterhazy's capellmeister, and yet they neglect him. Did I ever play you the Gloria from the mass we are to have at the festival?" And now, being fairly in the vein, Herr Pemsel did homage to Mozart, by drawing from his old-fashioned instrument sounds which would have gratified the composer.

The spell was broken, and to the state of depression succeeded one of those reveries out of which inspiration would so often arise. But as Titine remained silent, and hardly dering to breathe after the magnificent flow of harmony, a step in the garden made her start to her feet. The old man did not notice her movement, and she glided noiselessly to the open doorway. She first peeped out, and then she put her fingers to her lips. The next thing was that she stepped back. Certainly her finger remained on her lips, though her head was [illegible] wheeled [illegible] knight [illegible] heard low [illegible] above a [illegible] and [illegible] had been [illegible]; his fingers rested on the keys, but no sound came from them. He had not seen Titine leave the room; he did not see her look in again at the doorway, and beckon to some one who was behind her. But when this time one came into the room, walked gently across it, and, after standing by him, struck a few chords on the *clavier*, the organist did open his eyes for a moment, and a look of surprise came over his features.

He saw at his side a young man who was a total stranger to him; a young man of frank, cheerful countenance, with a bright smile which made him look handsome, and features that hardly needed such additional attraction. Herr Pemsel, who had been dozing just the moment before, was bewildered for a while, and turned away his head to collect his thoughts. He looked down on the keys of his quaint old instrument which had so lately rung out that magnificent Gloria, and they seemed to swim before his eyes. He closed his eyes again, and that rather quieted him. There was silence for a moment, and still Herr Pemsel had his head down, but he felt that he was coming to himself and that his trance was passing away. Yet it was almost too much of an effort for him to speak. He wanted to ask the stranger who he was and what he wanted; but no sounds would come to his lips, nor could he raise his head. Though he was not asleep, nor even dozing, of that he assured himself, he felt as if he were under a spell. Probably the stranger's voice would break it, and it did break it.

"And so, worthy Herr Pemsel," were the first words that came to the organist's ears, in a tone which had some ring of mockery in it, "the great voluntuary still keeps aloof! Not even the Gloria can inspire it? And yet the Gloria ought to inspire anything. Were it not for the magnificent genius of the composer, the subject ought to have its effect. What! you can hear your God praised in that way, and you can't lift up a feeble quaver of your own to mount in company!"

There was an affectation of superiority in the voice which did not please the organist. He thought, too, that he detected a covert sneer, either against Mozart or against his own praise of Mozart. Thus he made no reply.

"Ah, you may well be silent," continued the stranger. "The time was, as we know, when it did not need even the help of Mozart to put us in the vein. There was a day when the world should hear of a very different name, long before the present race of musicians had their being. That was the time of our youth, Herr Organist and Music Director, when we never expected to be content with the title of organist and music-director. A call to Vienna, a post at the Imperial Court, Herr Capellmeister Pemsel, perhaps von Pemsel—those were our dreams. As for the Capellmeister not being able to get a theme for an organ voluntary, that would have seemed impossible. Is it not so—or am I mistaken?" And the young man's handsome face was lighted up with a malicious grin, which Herr Pemsel would have seen even if his eyes had still been shut. There was no withstanding this fire of raillery. It reached through every cranny of the old man's armor. He felt that his heart was laid bare.

In the pause which followed the last question, Herr Pemsel rose stiffly. "I do not know, Sir, who you are, or why you came here."

"That's what everybody says," interrupted the stranger lightly, and as he spoke he took the seat which the organist had just resigned. "If you want to know my name," he continued, running his hands lightly over the keys, and speaking in a sort of recitative, to which he kept up a random accompaniment, "ask the winds, ask the waves, ask the mother of all—the Earth."

Herr Pemsel stared at the young man with growing astonishment; yet while he stared he soon recognized the fact that the young man could play. His old *clavier* was beginning to speak in its former tones. He listened, and he forgot what had been said to him.

"You see, good Herr Pemsel," resumed the stranger, as he rambled from one tune to another, all of them new to the organist, all marked by a stamp of originality which distinguished them from the productions of any known schools, "you are falling into your old fault, that of aspiring too highly. You want to compose a voluntary which shall eclipse everything given in Munich since the last visit of your little idol. Your ambition is too great. If you would content yourself with a moderate success, you would have no difficulty in finding your theme. But you insist on carrying away the whole public, the great ecclesiastical dignitaries, the world at large; and you shall do it—I promise you that; but there's only one way, and as you can't do it by yourself, the only way is for me to give you the means of doing it."

The organist was so overcome that for a minute or two he could not find words to express his horror at such a proposal. But as at length he opened his mouth, the stranger stopped him with a gesture.

"Listen!" he said imperiously. And then, with upturned face and grave mysterious look, he began to play a solemn harmony, resembling nothing that Herr Pemsel had ever heard or dreamed, yet exactly suited to the instrument and the occasion. It seemed to the organist as if this was the very strain which he had desired, which had floated once or twice almost within reach of him, but had always contrived to baffle him. And still the stranger played on, unfolding as it were new successions of sweetness, and, being led imperceptibly to fresh beauties, each arising naturally from the last and forming an exact connection with the one which followed. Herr Pemsel had long since lost all consciousness; he could only drink in the exquisite sounds and feel with delight that he should remember them to all eternity. But at length pleasure gave place to a haunting dread that the end must be approaching. The player seemed to be gathering up his powers for a cadence worthy of all that had gone before. It was as though the strain hovered for an instant on the brink, and then all of a sudden, yet without the least abruptness, it darted off into another channel. The time quickened, the solemnity of the movement was gone, the unmoved face of the player put on a mocking smile. The organ voluntary was changing into something very much like a dance tune; not only a secular dance tune, but a wild dance tune, such as might have been played to the witches at their midnight revel. Herr Pemsel could hardly keep his feet; the very walls seemed dancing around him; everything took the contagion. The player himself was in a wild delirium, rocking backward and forward, plunging violently on his seat, his fingers flying over the keys, and his body swaying impetuously left and right as he chased the flitting tune from the top to the bottom of the gamut. His hair had escaped from its confinement and flowed in confusion over his shoulders, his eyes rolled, the veins of his forehead swelled, and he seemed rising, instrument and all, to the ceiling. And still the whirl of the demoniac dance went on, striking out inconceivable melodies, baffling all attempts to arrest or restrain its course, fusing all discordant noises in an overpowering harmony. Herr Pemsel reeled to the wall, clutched at it vaguely, and then, propping himself against it as best he could, lowered himself gradually down on his hands and knees, and finally held to the floor.

In another moment he looked up. The tune seemed dying away, floating out of window, fading into the air. It rang still faintly from the keys of the clavier, but rather as if they were haunted by its ghost, by the lingering echo of the sounds which they had called into being. And then Herr Pemsel sprang to his feet in astonishment. Was this instrument indeed repeating to itself the lesson which had been taught it? Or if not, whence came these dreamy notes? No hand was touching the keys. The player was gone.

Gone! There was no doubt of that. The organist looked all round the room to make sure. Gone through the window probably, as that was still open. With Herr Pemsel's superstition, it was not strange that he should snuff up the air rather keenly between the clavier and the window, as though he expected some smell of sulpher to have been left behind.

Yet in another moment he was ashamed of this suspicious. A young man of such pleasing appearance, and one who played so admirably, could have nothing wrong about him. The old organist apologized in his heart. Then as the effect of the magic dance passed off, he sat down at his instrument to see if he could repeat the voluntary.

It was just as he had expected; every note came back to him as clear and distinct as if the whole piece had been his own composition. He played it right through, and had no difficulty in supplying those which appeared to be in the secret about the mere severity of the [illegible] work. It [illegible] head [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York City.

THE WEEK.

The Democratic Convention of this State met at Albany on Wednesday, and nominated Horatio Seymour for Governor, and Sanford E. Church for Lieutenant-Governor. The Platform adopted by the Convention is a very able and vigorous document, and we commend it to the careful attention of our readers. It is the platform of the Democratic party, and as such will be accepted by the Democracy throughout the State. The nominations are unexceptionable, and will be ratified by the people. Mr. Seymour's letter of acceptance is a model of brevity and clearness. He says he will not canvass the State, but will be found at his home, ready to meet any gentleman who may call upon him. He will not be disappointed in the number of his visitors.

The Democratic Convention of Connecticut met at Hartford on Wednesday, and nominated James E. English for Governor, and Thomas Seymour for Lieutenant-Governor. The Platform adopted by the Convention is a strong one, and the nominations are unexceptionable. The Democracy of Connecticut will make a gallant fight, and we have no doubt of their success.

The Democratic Convention of Rhode Island met at Providence on Wednesday, and nominated Charles Jackson for Governor, and Thomas Burgess for Lieutenant-Governor. The Platform adopted by the Convention is a good one, and the nominations are unexceptionable. The Democracy of Rhode Island will make a gallant fight, and we have no doubt of their success.

The Democratic Convention of Maryland met at Baltimore on Wednesday, and nominated Thomas Swann for Governor, and Oden Bowie for Lieutenant-Governor. The Platform adopted by the Convention is a good one, and the nominations are unexceptionable. The Democracy of Maryland will make a gallant fight, and we have no doubt of their success.

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THE REPUBLICAN PARTY PLATFORM.

The Republican Platform—Amnesty or Reconstruction—Universal Suffrage—Payment of the Debt—Taxation and Retrenchment—Protection—Foreign Immigration—Foreign Policy.

The Republican Convention of this State met at Albany on Wednesday, and nominated John T. Hoffman for Governor, and Stephen Cleveland for Lieutenant-Governor. The Platform adopted by the Convention is a good one, and the nominations are unexceptionable. The Democracy of New-York will make a gallant fight, and we have no doubt of their success.

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THE RECORD'S PATRIOTISM.

The Record and Democratic Success—Amnesty or Reconstruction—Universal Suffrage—Payment of the Debt—Taxation and Retrenchment—Protection—Foreign Immigration—Foreign Policy.

The first thing Democratic success will do, if it is to be followed by the adoption of the principles of the Democratic party, is to restore to the people the right to govern themselves. The Democratic party is the party of the Constitution, and it will restore the Constitution to its supremacy over the whole country. It will restore the writ of habeas corpus, and the right of trial by jury. It will restore the liberty of the press. It will restore the right of free speech. It will restore the right of peaceable assemblage. It will restore the right of petition. It will restore the right of the people to keep and bear arms. It will restore the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures. It will restore the right of the people not to be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. It will restore the right of the people not to be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against themselves. It will restore the right of the people not to be tried for any crime except on presentment or indictment of a grand jury. It will restore the right of the people not to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same offence. It will restore the right of the people not to be imprisoned for debt. It will restore the right of the people to be tried by impartial juries of the vicinage. It will restore the right of the people to have the assistance of counsel for their defence. It will restore the right of the people not to be compelled to testify against themselves. It will restore the right of the people not to have excessive bail required, or excessive fines imposed, or cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. It will restore the right of the people not to have their private property taken for public use without just compensation. It will restore the right of the people not to be subjected to search of their persons, houses, papers and effects, or to seizure of their property, without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation. It will restore the right of the people not to be subjected for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb. It will restore the right of the people not to be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against themselves. It will restore the right of the people not to be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. It will restore the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures. It will restore the right of the people not to be tried for any crime except on presentment or indictment of a grand jury. It will restore the right of the people not to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same offence. It will restore the right of the people not to be imprisoned for debt. It will restore the right of the people to be tried by impartial juries of the vicinage. It will restore the right of the people to have the assistance of counsel for their defence. It will restore the right of the people not to be compelled to testify against themselves. It will restore the right of the people not to have excessive bail required, or excessive fines imposed, or cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. It will restore the right of the people not to have their private property taken for public use without just compensation. It will restore the right of the people to keep and bear arms. It will restore the right of peaceable assemblage. It will restore the right of petition. It will restore the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures. It will restore the right of the people not to be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. It will restore the right of the people not to be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against themselves

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1872.

The New-York Weekly.

This journal is now universally acknowledged to be the greatest political necessity of the hour—combining wisdom against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local appointments. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democracy has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly edition, and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings of the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is preeminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded, and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year.....8
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....30
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year.....8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....30
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The SUBURBAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....2
The FOREIGN EDITION, per annum, postage omitted one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

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Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 503 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,961 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

Our correspondent at Albany doubtless expressed the opinions which he had heard expressed in the House relative to the case of Senator JAMES WOOD, but assuredly these opinions are not entertained by us, nor by the general body of the public. Senator JAMES WOOD has acted very badly, and deserves no sympathy from any quarter. The motion for his expulsion we regard as a very proper proceeding, and we hope to see it carried. Our correspondent "S." reports what he hears, but when the *Post* makes us responsible for his opinions, it falls into an error. Corrupt Republicans in the Legislature have done the public interests more harm than even the corrupt Democrats, and we hope they will all be rooted out without mercy.

One of the writers of articles against Mr. MILLER in this paper has come forward voluntarily to testify that, although he formerly believed Mr. MILLER guilty, he had seen cause within the past few days to change his mind. He professed to be well-informed formerly, and was supposed to be "an expert," as it is called, in insurance matters. His conversion is a sudden one—let us hope it is an honest one also. He writes to us yesterday:

MY DEAR SIR: I have carefully gone over the ground of such charges as my articles have made against Superintendent MILLER, and, as the various witnesses have put in their testimony, have gradually been compelled to find that what I believed to be true and sensible of being substantiated, (and which others believed as firmly as I did,) cannot be maintained by any legal evidence which I can produce. The insurance laws permit all that Mr. MILLER himself has done, and he cannot be held responsible for what some men are shown to have done under their commissionerships from him. I am compelled, therefore, to come forward in quite a different way than I expected to, even a week ago. As a matter of honor to all parties, I write you this, and shall say as much to Mr. MILLER if the opportunity is given, on the stand or elsewhere.

Yours truly, F. W. BROWNING.

How long are we to be compelled to pay public money for cleaning streets which are not cleaned at all? Here is Contractor BROWN, with his miserable excuses about being prevented by frost and snow from doing his work, while hundreds of loads of ashes and garbage lie about our streets ready for the quickening heat of the sun to develope their latent germs of pestilence. And yet, the stress of the weather does not prevent BROWN from clamoring for the money which he does not earn, and grinding out of the wages of the men in his employment a few wretched dollars to add to his handsome loot from the City. The sooner this swindling contract is revoked the better, and pending that, a *pro rata* reduction should be made from BROWN'S remuneration for every street and market he fails to clean in the manner and at the times specified in his agreement.

HAMM SMITH'S recent indisposition did not, apparently, prevent him from accompanying TWEED and BARRIDE the Grand Opera-house at midnight on Monday, to confer with JAY GOULD, and "to persuade the regular Police to let the hirelings of the Erie Ring have out the reformers next day." The *Tribune*, which is responsible for this piece of news, does not state whether it ranks the attempt of HAMM SMITH among the "seminent public services" of its favorite bank President. If the *Tribune* thinks that it is a good thing for the peace and reputation of the City to have the head of the Police Force an associate of swindlers, and a friend of rowdies, why does it not frankly say so?

Another Weapon Against Public Plunderers.

We give, in another column, the full text of a Bill introduced into the Assembly yesterday, by Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, providing for the holding of Courts of Oyer and Terminer in certain cases, by Justices of the Supreme Court, assigned for that purpose. It requires but very little reflection to perceive that this is a highly important measure. Nobody who has watched the rise of the affiliated Rings of Tammany and Erie, can have failed to understand how very materially their development was assisted and their strength secured by our vicious system of an elective Judiciary. To those who now grow naturally impatient over the very slow progress of the prosecutions against our official malefactors, it is very clear that half the difficulties in the way of public justice have arisen from the fact that the political associates of the accused public plunderers were the prosecuting officers of the City, and that most of the occupants of local bench were men who were the political creatures of the criminals, who, in the natural course of things, would have been tried before them. Pending the constitutional amendment, which, one day ought surely to abolish the device of an elective Judiciary, Mr. TILDEN'S bill will greatly neutralize its corrupting effect upon the official morality of the State. Had such a bill as this been on the statute book after the publication of our proofs of the guilt of TWEED and his associates, and after Mr. TILDEN'S famous researches into the books of the Broadway Bank, the criminal procedure consequent thereon would have been greatly simplified. In that case, the State Attorney-General would have made written application to the Court of Appeal, setting forth that in the County of New-York certain men had been charged with the fraudulent misappropriation of public money, and asking that the Chief-Justice of that Court should assign a Justice of the Supreme Court, of some judicial district other than New-York, to hold a Court of Oyer and Terminer, in any County of the State, for the trial of these cases. Had the suits been previously pending in any other Court, they would, under the operation of the bill, have been removed to the Court so designated, and it would have been out of the power of any of the Judges save the one selected by the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, to try the cases. Had the Judge assigned been unable or unwilling to hold the Court for which he was designated, it would have been in the power of the Chief-Justice to make one or more further selections until a Court was secured, presided over by a Judge not belonging to this Judicial District.

The supposed operation of Mr. TILDEN'S bill will, we trust, become its actual mode of enforcement ere long. It is highly desirable, for various obvious reasons, that all acts of official misconduct should come under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and it is still more desirable that they should be tried apart from the disturbing effect of the personal and party affiliations of the locality where such acts were committed. We urgently require that the men who stand indicted with some of the gravest possible offenses against the public weal, should be, tried with a degree of promptitude, which would act as a great public lesson. Nothing helps more powerfully to blunt the official conscience than the spectacle of bare-faced peculation fighting successfully, for months after discovery, the slow advance of justice. This and other anomalies of overcrowding system, would be brought to an end by Mr. TILDEN'S bill, and we trust that the Legislature will recognise its importance and its urgency as fully as does the honest community of New-York.

A Clerical Chorus.

It is generally understood that the approaching musical festival at Boston, under the management of Mr. GILMORE, will be infinitely more noisy than his famous Peace Jubilee. Not only the United States, but all Europe have been laid under contribution for brasses, strings, and lungs. The national hymns of all nations will be roared by thousands of voices, while innumerable wind and stringed instruments will swell the choruses until the city of the three hills will be shaken with the earthquake of sound, and the typical woman with blue stockings, who is supposed to sit upon the hills in question, will drop her volume of EMERSON'S *Essays* and stop her affrighted ears. Cannon, of course, will be employed, for, like NAPOLEON, Mr. GILMORE is a firm believer in artillery. He is even understood to be revolving in his mind a scheme for the simultaneous firing of cannon all over the world, by means of the telegraph. It is true that a part of artillery discharged in London by a spark sent through the Atlantic cable, would not add to the noise within the reach of the ticket holders to the Boston festival and would, at best, be only a proof of the liberality of Mr. GILMORE, who is willing to fire gratuitous salutes for the benefit of astonished Englishmen, without hope of reward or gate-money. The proposition, however, has its advantages, and could it be so modified as to provide that all the cannon to be fired in connection with the proposed festival, should be situated on the other side of the Atlantic, it would be enthusiastically received by all Americans with an intelligent appreciation of music.

The special feature of the programme of the International Musical Uproar, which excites our present admiration, is not the invention of the worthy Mr. GILMORE, but of his associate, Prof. TOURJEE. The latter, as a new disciple of Mr. GILMORE'S theories, is even more extravagant than his master. Not content with the indefinite multiplication of the means of producing musical sounds, he proposes to make the other features of the affair as commercially majestic as the drums and the orchestra. He, therefore, suggested that the festival be opened with one Lord's prayer, all the Yankee by-gone hundred clergymen in unison. This proposal seems a new and thankful note. If a monster clerical chorus is to be employed to pray, there should also be a combined repetition of the opening address by one hundred or more selected elocutionists. Doubtless the Declaration of Independence will be read, since Mr. GILMORE has a fondness for that document, and it has no conceivable connection with the festival. To have it read by less than a hundred Congressmen would obviously be a gross want of respect for that venerable document, and we may, therefore, look forward to hearing its sounding periods rehearsed by a century of stalwart lungs, led, perhaps, by the particular pair belonging to Gen. BUTLER. There is, moreover, no good reason why the religious part of the affair should be comprised in a brief opening prayer. The sermon was formerly the favorite recreation of the New-Englanders, and a festival sermon would seem quite appropriate to a people accustomed to a yearly election sermon. One hundred, or even five hundred clergymen, preaching the same sermon at the same time, with concerted gestures and simultaneous flourishes of the pocket handkerchief, would have a thrilling effect. Of course, these features would demand thorough and repeated previous rehearsals. The hundred clergymen who are to make the opening prayer would be compelled to meet and repeat the prayer together until their accents should be in complete harmony; and the five hundred preachers of the sermon would have to devote time and labor to prevent their final exhibition from resembling a confusing exhortation in peculiarly unknown tongues.

And here the only difficulty in the way of schemes like Prof. TOURJEE'S proposition would arise. Could one hundred clergymen be found who could agree to repeat precisely the same prayer? And should it prove possible to find them, would there be any possible hope of finding five hundred others who would preach the same shades of doctrine in precisely the same way? Even were five hundred respectable ministers to undertake the work, what security would Mr. GILMORE have that they would not permit their doctrinal differences to manifest themselves unexpectedly at the final performance? The Arminian brother might very possibly fancy it to be his duty not to neglect so fine an opportunity of preaching what he considers to be the truth, and the Calvinist might feel equally impelled to bear testimony to his favorite "five points." One can dimly fancy the confusion that would be caused in the midst of the majestic flow of pulpit oratory by a sudden shrieking declaration of Free Will, or the roaring in the loudest possible tones of the Calvinist formula of the imputation of Adam's transgression, in the midst of a strictly pianissimo passage relative to the beauties of holy living. This would be a risk too great for any judicious impresario to run. Unless Mr. GILMORE can bind his clergymen by a solemn oath, not to depart from the published programme, he had better leave them out altogether.

And there are those who will maintain that however reliable the clerical chorus may be, it should have no place in the International Uproar. These people will fancy that the Lord's Prayer was not intended to be recited in public as a feature of a mammoth show, and that the reverence which all right-minded men must fell for those divine words will be shocked by the thought that the hundred men who rehearse it so nimbly have practiced it for weeks, not as a heartfelt expression of their desires, but in order to obtain that glibness of utterance which will make their public performance a financial success. Mr. GILMORE has his voices, his trumpets, and his drums, not to mention his first and second violins, his cannon, and his big organ. Let him content himself with them, and if he desires to have God's blessing invoked on his really excellent enterprise, let it be done as a religious act, and not as a species of athletic sport.

What Is Before Us.

An incident has recently occurred which is full of significance, when taken in connection with the avowed purposes of the more fanatical leaders of the women's rights movement. Two young men have applied for admission to Vassar College, and their certain rejection foreshadows the state of things which will exist, when the fell purposes of the wild women shall have been fully accomplished. It is unquestionable that a very considerable number of persons are the honest advocates of female suffrage, because they believe it would elevate the entire race. It is equally clear, however, to those who have studied the progress of the movement, that some of its leaders are actuated quite as much by hatred for men, as they are by love for their own sex. The typical wild woman, who declaims against the tyranny to which men have in all ages subjected women, and who finds in the unqualified abuse of the objects of her angry clamor the pleasure which womanly women feel in making themselves pleasant and fascinating, is evidently actuated, for reasons best known to herself, by a little misanthropy. She does not care for mere equality with men, but she desires to reverse the social and political relation of the sexes, and to make men occupy the position which women have heretofore held. She has demanded that women should be admitted into male colleges, and that they should have an equal right to vote and hold office. Grant her these privileges, and she will still be unsatisfied. Her next demand will be that men shall be disfranchised and forbidden by custom to obtain any higher education than that which will be offered by exclusively male instruction, under the charge of an experienced matron and accomplished female professors of modern languages, drawing, and music. The subjection of men rather than the equality of the sexes is what she really desires.

Vassar College, which is understood to be [illegible] of "reconstruction." [illegible] other ring to oppose [illegible] for in addition to the killing of Dungannon that night will be inquired into by a Committee and the Legislature. The disorderly scrimmage, wounded reputations and duels [illegible] Mexican physician, VASCONCELOS in January last, has not yet been forgotten. This gentleman, for the simple reason of having proferred one lady to another, allowed himself to be carried away from his hermetic night under the impression that he was called to attend a patient. He was driven to a secluded part of the country, where the marriage was met by a number of men, who stripped him naked, and sent him home on foot with a coat of tar and feathers. Now, we have the very highest possible regard for Californians, but we cannot agree with the *Bulletin* that the intervention of a few thousand rifles should prevent us from making such barbarities a subject of comment.

"The Last of the Stuarts."

The death of a well-known person who has long figured in the European world as the grandson of CHARLES EDWARD, the "Young Pretender," has revived discussion of his claims, and of the romantic and ill-starred family whose representative he claimed to be. It should be observed in the first place that, whether what he claimed to be or not, the late JOHN SOBIESKI STUART was not the last of his line, for his younger brother CHARLES EDWARD STUART yet lives. The upshot of JOHN SOBIESKI'S pretensions was that he was the son of a son born to the "Young Pretender" by the Princess LOUISA, daughter of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, Prince of Stolberg-Gedern. Now, by the currently accepted historical reports, this union of CHARLES EDWARD and LOUISA, which took place just a hundred years ago, in 1772, was a childless one. The only child named in the Prince's will was the Duchess of ALBANY, his natural daughter by Miss WALKINGSHAW. It is well known, too, that on the death of CHARLES EDWARD the recognized successor to the Jacobite claim was his brother, Cardinal YORK. This prelate considered himself to be HENRY IX., King of of England, and, indeed, had medals struck bearing his head and the named title. No one disputed the Cardinal's right to be recognised as his brother's successor, and the head of his house, whatever was said of his pretensions to the British crown. Such a state of things is only intelligible on the theory that no heir of CHARLES EDWARD'S body existed or was supposed to exist.

The story of the late "chevalier" was as follows: In 1772, the Princess LOUISA bore her husband a son, the birth of whom, for various politic reasons, was kept secret. While an infant this child was taken on board an English frigate, the commander of which, a zealous but secret partisan of the STUARTS, subsequently brought up the royal boy as his own. The name of this officer was Commodore, afterwards Admiral, O'HALLORAN, who was in law the Earl of STRATHGOWRIE, and whom perhaps FENIMORE COOPER had in his eye when sketching the Jacobite Commander in *The Two Admirals*. The scion of royalty in his charge had many adventures, and lived and died in the maintenance of his incognito. He was, however, known to devoted friends in Scotland and in the Western Isles of that country, where he passed much of his time. He died in 1833. But in 1790 he married an English girl who presented him, during the following year, with the son who has lately died at past eighty, and who was styled the Chevalier JOHN SOBIESKI STUART. There is no doubt that many people believed this account, and, in the Scotch Highlands particularly, that not a few persons of note practically assented to its authenticity. Indeed, there are individuals now living in the United States who have met the putative Chevalier and his brother years ago in Scottish houses bearing historical names, and in which they were treated with a deference indicative of the full recognition of their claim. It was thought expedient, however, to set this forth in a literary shape, and hence there appeared in 1847 the now celebrated book called *Tales of the Century*, and which gives at considerable length the narrative we have briefly condensed.

It happened, as it often happens, that precisely what was meant to establish a case beyond controversy led to its substantial overthrow. The matter was taken up by the *Quarterly Review*, and a very elaborate and powerful article in that publication was devoted to the examination and refutal of the Chevalier SOBIESKI'S claims. This article, variously imputed to Mr. LOCKHART and Mr. JOHN WILSON CROKER, points out that CHARLES EDWARD, the "Young Pretender," was subjected during his Italian residence to the most rigid surveillance by the British Government. Every movement, every egress and ingress by members of his household, or by strangers, was carefully observed and noted by the spies of the House of Hanover. Sir HORACE MANN, the English Envoy at Florence, was in daily communication with the physicians in attendance on CHARLES EDWARD and the Princess LOUISA. But in all the records, letters and innumerable reports sent to London, or to other Courts, or preserved in any other form, there is no allusion to the Princess LOUISA being *enceinte* at this or any other time. The going on board the frigate without observation, and without any subsequent statement on so curious a proceeding from any officer or seaman, is held to be equally improbable. Besides this, in his will, made in 1784, the Pretender, in addition to all his other property, left specially the ancient crown jewels of England to his natural daughter, CHARLOTTE, Duchess of Albany. Is it likely, it is plausibly asked, that CHARLES EDWARD would have done this had he had a legitimate son?

These and other cogent arguments are accepted, by those who have studied the subject most carefully, as totally exploding the Sobieski claim, although the good faith of the late Chevalier—that is, his belief in the genuineness of his pretensions—seems to be generally admitted. He has been, at all events, treated in England for years with the respect due to a distinguished gentleman, if not with the honors of royalty. His tall figure, wrapped in a large fur-trimmed cloak, and with cavalry spurs clanking at his heels, has long been a familiar object in the streets of London, and there have been those, no doubt, whom, spite the Quarterly, he failed to convince that the Chevalier was not of the true stock of the Stuarts, and, consequently, England's rightful king. As with SHAKESPEARE'S Prince, however, it is to be feared that the wish of such credulous partisans was father to their thoughts. The extinction of the male line of PLANTAGENET evoked the impostures of PERKIN WARBECK, and a half-breed Bourbon turned up in our Western wilds to meet a possible demand for Dauphins. The Chevalier JOHN SOBIESKI STUART was an interesting and romantic personage, and his brother, CHARLES EDWARD, may keep up for many a day the illusion that he will always find people to believe in—but, tested by the ordinary rules of evidence, no unprejudiced mind can hereafter accept the tale of their relation to that "Bonnie Prince CHARLIE" whose standard flew in triumph at Preston-Pans, to go down forever at Culloden.

The Opening of the Danube.

For fifteen or sixteen years past a work of some importance to the commercial world has been progressing in Europe, with hardly any notice. The entrance to the River Danube has long been a sore trial to merchantmen. In front of its mouth, huge and dangerous shoals had been formed by the deposits of the current, and the wrecks of hundreds of vessels. These shoals, continually shifting, rendered the navigation more difficult. At certain points of the channel, vessels must often be so jammed together as to be unable to move for months, and their cargoes were thus, in many cases, irretrievably spoiled. In other cases they became the prey of the local lightermen, who made a business of pillage. Add to this that the pilotage of the entrance was in the hands of another set of professional robbers, in league with the lighter pirates, who purposely ran vessels ashore to afford openings for these latter, and it will be seen that the unhappy navigator of the Danube had but a sorry chance.

During the Crimean war, the losses and delays from this source were so great and so vexatious that the attention of the British Government was seriously called to it. The result was the appointment of a mixed commission to superintend the clearing of the channel. The English member, Col. STOKES, has just presented his report. From this it appears that, after spending five years in studying the topography of the place, and four years in idleness from want of funds, the Commissioners began active operations in 1857, and have continued them with success to the present time. The shoals have been removed, and the channel not only deepened to allow the passage of all but the very largest vessels, but, by means of a large canal, very much shortened and straightened. A trustworthy pilot-service has been organized, two lighthouses erected, and commodious piers and warehouses provided for the convenience of merchantmen.

By this means it is estimated that the time of transportation from the wheat-bearing districts of the Danube will be very much shortened, and there will be a cheapening of breadstuffs throughout Europe. It is certain that every effort to facilitate commerce is a movement in favor of progress and peace between the nations. In such a light, and not merely in their utilitarian aspect, are such works as this, or the Suez Canal, or the Mont Cenis Tunnel to be regarded. Trade, after all, is the great civilizer, and, will probably do more to subdue in the thousand years of peace than any exertion of abstract philanthropy.

The Pacific Mail Steam-Ship Company.

In the case of LUTHER C. CRALLE against the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, an account of which has already been published in the TIMES, an examination was held, yesterday, at the office of JOHN S. LAWRENCE, in accordance with an order of Judge GILBERT, of Brooklyn, to take testimony as to Mr. CRALLE'S standing and character. Evidence was taken concerning the character and social and financial condition of Mr. CRALLE, when living in Kansas City. Among those examined were THOMAS EMERY, MILES PETTIT, W. H. RUSSELL, JOSIAH R. FAIRCHILD and JOHN J. ANDERSON, all of whom testified that up to 1869, when the plaintiff left Kansas, he was always considered a man of excellent character, and of considerable property, chiefly in real estate. He was moreover, for two years a member of the City Council. None of the witnesses, however, were able to speak of his financial condition at the present time. Witnesses for the plaintiff will be examined on Monday, and witnesses for the defense on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Funeral of Mr. Mathias Clark.

The funeral of Mr. MATHIAS CLARK, who was the second juror sworn in the trial of Mayor HALL, took place yesterday morning, from the Presbyterian Church, Spring-street, near Varick-street. Some 1,500 persons attended the funeral obsequies. Among them were the immediate relatives of the deceased; Judge DALY, who was to try the case; the eleven jurors with whom Mr. CLARK was associated; the defendant, Mayor HALL, and his law partner, Mr. VANDERPOOL. Rev. Mr. WILSON, of the Central Presbyterian Church, officiated, assisted by Rev. Mr. EDGAR, of Westfield, N. J., and Rev. WILSON PHRAENER, of Sing Sing. The funeral oration was delivered by Rev. Mr. EDGAR. At the conclusion of the services the remains were taken for interment to Westfield, Mr. CLARK'S birth-place.

Increased Railroad Accommodation for Westchester County.

Mr. BISHOP, President of the New-Haven Railroad, in reply to a committee which waited on him on Friday, has promised to reduce the rate of transient fares and commutation tickets; to issue excursion tickets at still lower rates, and to run additional trains for the accommodation of residents of Mount Vernon, New-Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Rye, and Port Chester. By the new arrangement, an additional train will leave Port Chester in the morning, and another after 10 at night. Five additional trains will leave this City for the above places every afternoon and night, the latest at 11 P. M. to accommodate theatre goers.

Shoulder Strikes.

The Nineteenth Ward Railroad Reform Association met last night, and the report of the Committee to Albany was received. After some discussion it was resolved to ask the Corporation Counsel whether the City had any control over the streets, and power to regulate the speed of trains. Alderman SCHWARTZ said he would bring the matter before the Council to-morrow. The meeting then adjourned.

Newark M. E. Conference.

The fourth day of the Newark M. E. Conference at Hackettstown, yesterday, was occupied with the reading of the reports from the various committees. The Committee on Missions reports 2,618 members, an increase of 1,600 since the last Conference. The appointments are to be read on Monday next.

THE BEGGAR'S BANQUET.

A Remarkable Display To-Night in the Fourth Ward.

The Festival of Rags and Tatters—The Scenes and Tales of the Beggar Aristocracy—A Roberts Hill of Fare—Eloquent Speeches and Thrilling Songs.

We sat down to dinner two and thirty; and I venture to say that no more strange a party was ever collected together around the festive board than we were. And yet we were as merry as critters. We had no ostensible election present, and after the cloth was cleared, (metaphorically, for the only covering our table boasted was an oil-cloth one, from which the pattern had long ago disappeared,) we had "a feast of music and a flow of soul" of a rare description. The scene of our jollification was the small building, comprising dining-room, kitchen, bar-room, and wash-house, all in one, which Mr. THOMAS NOBLE, one of the leading Delinquents of Water-street, calls his "free-and-easy eating saloon." It was formerly Mr. BUNN'S rat-pit. In this little home of revelry, too often, I fear, of drunken orgies, we were so tightly packed as a box of sardines; so tightly, in fact, that, on the conclusion of the entertainment, the getting out of the first one was as much a matter of difficulty as is the raising of the first paving-stone previous to the repair of a street-crossing.

The company began to drop in by ones and twos a little before 7 o'clock. Three or four dozen visitors were soon attracted to the spot, and watched the influx into NOBLE'S little place with an air of whimsical curiosity. One suggested that TOM must be going to be married; another that he had had a legacy left him; while another, after pussing the matter over in his whisky-saddened brain without coming to a satisfactory conclusion, emphatically declared, in Water-street fashion, his opinion that "TOM had gone clean crazy." A staggering single reinforcement to their number, who had got wind of what was going on from the fact of his invitation having been recalled, solved the mystery for them by solemnly chanting, in the hoarsest and most unmusical of rum-resonant tones, the old nursery rhyme:

"Hark! hark! The dogs do bark,
The beggars are coming to town;
Some in rag and some in tag,
And some in silken gown."

Yes, my guests were the blind, the halt, and the maimed. They were, without exception, all beggars, and I fear, too, many of them were long-practiced "dummers." I had hunted them up from the highways and by-ways. Every one seemed to know everybody; and every one seemed to have arrived with as voracious an appetite as the Bohemian must have had whose dinner hour was always "1 o'clock to-morrow." It is recorded of a vendue and turtle-fed Alderman of London that, on being importuned for alms by a starving woman in the street, he exclaimed, "Go away, my good woman. You don't know how you distress me. I'll give ten pounds to have YOUR appetite." Could our London Aldermen have seen the glistening eyes of my hungry friends, (for it was stipulated that each of them should come thoroughly sober and, consequently, with an appetite,) and the nervous, eager manner with which they fingered their knives and forks before the eatables were placed upon the table, he would have gone into fits of jealousy, and, perhaps, like the Trolls of old, of whose peculiarities we read in DASENT'S *Tales of the Norse*, and PIGOTT'S *Scandinavian Mythology*, he would have burst on the spot.

The occasion was one of the happy hours of some of the most notorious and accomplished beggars in New-York. And, poor souls, they don't have many! They can truly say with CAMPBELL:

"My gilded hours of bliss have been,
Like angels' visits, few and far between."

I cannot bring myself to advocate the wholesale prosecution of beggars of modern times. Begging is a decidedly artistic profession. Its roll of honor is dignified by such names as Blind HARPERHAM and the stern old Roman General, BELISARIUS. And though I think the open encouragement of begging in the streets of Rome, as an incentive to Christian charity, is going much too far, I cannot but cordially indorse the sentiments expressed by CHARLES LAMB in his paper on "The Decay of Beggars," in the *Essays of Elia*. The curb-stone singer may be a nuisance; but her tatterdemalion children, whether hired or not, are deserving objects of sympathy. What can be more touching than the poor blind man groping his dark way home, as he clutches the piece of cord attached to the collar of his faithful and intelligent dog.

But dinner is waiting. The fumes of beef-steak and onions are growing too pungent for my hungry stomach, and I must return to them. There they are, all seated in their places, waiting for the master of the feast, and willing away the time by exchanging cheery but generally elastic salutations. "Sar, old gal, how goes it?" "Here's the milk-walk, Jemmy!" (Milk-walk is the slang for begging district.) "Music Hall tickets of the public in town to-day, Only 1?" "What's the price of gold?" "Organ-grinding lively?" "Burned house and lot to-day?" and a dozen inquiries of similar import were made and responded to in the same strain. I cannot say that our company was what theatrical managers would call "well dressed." None of them came wearing a wedding garment. The ladies boasted but one bonnet among them, and, as its proprietress had, the night before, been engaged in deadly strife, with brickbats for weapons, with a rival in the Five Points, it was not much to boast of. The lady in question, "Mary the Crow," alias "The Pride of Blackwell's Island," apologized gracefully to me for its battered condition, and also for the appearance of her "mug," as she called her face, which bore terrible evidences of the handiwork of the brickbats. "But," she explained, "them saigents sends you on the island for ten days if yer only goes to the Station-house for a bit of plaster; and too much country air ain't good for me." One old gentleman, known as "Cully the Codger," wore an old brown overcoat which must certainly, at some time or another in its career, have seen many years' hard service at a scarecrow in a corn-field. In spite of the interesting heat of the room, nothing would tempt "the Codger" to remove it or the yards upon yards of woolen comforter which enveloped his throat and ears. "They'd be sure to steal 'em, Sir," was his invariable reply. A like feeling of distrust of his next-door neighbor seemed to pervade all the men. Each one, as the only sure way of guarding his personal property and on his hat, if it were a soft one, or were it all there wearing it on them were so still as to render it an undesirable cushion to Mr. NOBLE'S wooden benches. There might, too, have been a little vanity in "the Codger's" persistence in wearing his overcoat, for it was the only one in the room. Moreover, he is a very old man. He spent a fortune of boyhood life in the City of Carlisle, in England; and, having exhausted the kennel dodge of disarray there, came to this country eighteen years ago. Now, he says he don't know; must probably an overcoat. With the exception of three or four long, thin gray hairs on his scalp, his head is as smooth as a new-born baby's. But this remarkable aspect procures for him the respect of his fellow-outcasts, who regard him as a sort of sacrosanct among them. "The Codger" is decidedly affected by that same tattooed old man which TOM ROOM describes as

"Wearing his hands with inverted cuffs,
In imitation of the clergy."

But the oddity and singularity of my various guests was nowhere compared to their variegated appearance. They have any number of aliases. The Police don't know their real names, and, while in many the Police tell the truth, they believe that in most instances many of eighty interviewed have brought down by the unfeeling obloquy of their original patronymic. And of the social position in which their names

Removal.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York has removed its offices to the new building, No. 32 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOILERS SETTING! BOILERS SETTING!

GEORGE SETTER,
No. 1 Spencer-st., Brooklyn.

Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Steam Boiler Insurance Company, and late Engineer of the Brooklyn Water Works, begs to inform the public that he has opened an office at the above address, and is prepared to undertake the setting of boilers in the most approved manner, and to guarantee perfect safety and economy in the use of fuel. Having had many years' experience in the setting of boilers, he feels confident that he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their orders.

DANCING ACADEMY, No. 104 West Fourteenth-st., near Sixth-av.—Mrs. GENERAL and Professor WILLIAM ALLEN will open their Academy for the season on Monday, Sept. 15, for Children's Classes, at 3 P. M., and for Adults at 8 P. M. Private lessons given at any time. Circulars may be had at the Academy.

DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West Fourteenth-st., near Fifth-av.—Mrs. and Professor WILLIAM ALLEN will open their Academy for the season on Monday, Sept. 15, for Children's Classes, at 3 P. M., and for Adults at 8 P. M. Private lessons given at any time. Circulars may be had at the Academy.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
At most of No. 317 6th-av., corner 36th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Separate days and evenings.
Private and communion at any time.

TERPSICHOREAN ACADEMY OF DANCING.
PUBLIC BRANCH AT ANY TIME and opened as
LYRIC HALL, No. 724 Broadway, corner
Private and communion at any time.
Terpsichorean Academy, 1,267 Broadway, SAN FRANCISCO.

BALLENTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY REOPENS
MONDAY, Sept. 15, at 3 P. M. and 8 P. M. Private lessons at any time. Circulars at the Academy, 1,267 Broadway, corner 32d-st.

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PRINTING.

DO IT!

ROBERT HUGHES & CO.,
No. 24 Beekman-st.,
Between Nassau-st. and Park-row.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER, LATE WITH THE
firm of CHARLES ROOME & SON, begs to announce to his friends and the public that he has opened an office at No. 24 Beekman-st., between Nassau-st. and Park-row, where he will be pleased to receive orders for printing of every description, and will guarantee satisfaction. ROBERT HUGHES.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER, LATE WITH THE
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I. O. OF O. F.

GUIDING STAR LODGE No. 11, I. O. O. F.
Regular meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Hall, No. 79 Bowery. All members of the Order are invited to attend.
PETER OSBORN, Secretary.

A CARD.

CLIENT OF MINE WANTS ME TO
Collect cards of four prominent lawyers. I would like to oblige any in the public parts and squares of the larger cities.

It has been put down for street wear in New-York, Brooklyn and elsewhere, and the material appeared to them, and the desire to accommodate a favorite which should combine the needed conditions of a good road for common use, seemed to promise success. The experiment has been watched with interest, and its failure or success in this city will be considered as the first important test of the value of the invention. The following appointments have been made in the Fifth Regiment, Col. Duryea commanding:—Surgeon, Dr. Mark Gerard; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Edward M. Cauldwell; Paymaster, Lieut. Col. Charles Spencer; Quartermaster, Capt. J. W. Johnson; Brigade Quartermaster, Capt. C. E. Dodge; Adjutant, Lieut. Col. Samuel Hutchings; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. J. W. Johnson; Brigade Commissary, Capt. C. E. Dodge; Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. Col. Samuel Hutchings, Capt. J. W. Johnson, Brigade Quartermaster

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL MAKE

ON MONDAY, MARCH 18,

IMPORTANT ADDITIONS TO THEIR

POPULAR SILK DEPARTMENT,

COMPRISING

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES

FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER,

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 18,

WILL LARGELY REPLENISH THEIR

VARIOUS

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS

WITH NEW GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

INCLUDING MANY

NOVELTIES

CONFINED TO US, AT PRICES CALCULATED

TO MEET THE VIEWS OF PURCHASERS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL ADD ON MONDAY,

MARCH 18, TO THEIR

INDIA SHAWL DEPARTMENT,

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT SELECTED

WITH GREAT CARE FOR OUR RETAIL

SALES, AND WILL BE OFFERED AT

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OPEN

ON MONDAY, MARCH 18,

IN THEIR

LACE DEPARTMENT,

NOVELTIES FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED PER LATE STEAMERS

AND FROM AUCTION.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OFFER

ON MONDAY, MARCH 18,

IN THEIR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,

NEW STYLES IN LADIES' WALKING SUITS.

LINEN AND WHITE LAWN WALKING SUITS

AT POPULAR PRICES.

CHILDREN'S LINEN DRESSES, HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, from $1 25 to $4 50.

CHILDREN'S PIQUE DRESSES, BRAIDED AND TRIMMED.

INFANTS' PIQUE CLOAKS AND WALKING COATS.

INFANTS' LACE CAPS.

NURSERY BASKETS, &c., &c.

INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE,

Consisting of ROBES, DRESSES, SLIPS, SKIRTS, BARROW COATS, EMBROIDERED FLANNEL SKIRTS, &c., &c.

LADIES' FINE UNDER-CLOTHING IMPORTED AND MADE TO ORDER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS IN STOCK,

AT

EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION.

BARGAINS. BARGAINS.

ON ACCOUNT OF ALTERATIONS.

Our temporary dilapidations

SOON TO BEGIN.

We have made arrangements so as to get possession of the adjoining building one month earlier than Mr. Jones anticipated; and in order not to have too large a stock on hand during the alterations, we will offer our entire stock

AT BARGAINS.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT AT

EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION.

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDER-GARMENTS

of every grade and style, at less than

COST OF MANUFACTURE.

Ladies' fine Muslin Drawers at 38c., 45c., 75c., 87c., $1, 62 50, $1 75, $1 50, $1 75, and upward, all extra cheap.

Ladies' fine Muslin Chemises, 63c., 75c., 75c., 85c., $1, $1 12, $1 25, $1 50, $1 62, $1 75, $2 25, $2 50, and upward. All bargains.

Ladies' fine Muslin Skirts at 75c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 62, $1 75, $1 87, $2 25, $2 50, and upward. All bargains.

Ladies' full-length Night-Dresses from 75c. upward, handsomely trimmed, all worth fully 50 per cent. more.

Child's Night-Dresses, from 25c. to $1 75, worth 50c. to $2 50, and many more bargains in Ladies' Collars, Cuffs, Corsets, Infants' and Children's Cloaks, Dresses, Aprons, Infants' and Children's Caps, &c., &c., for economists to inspect.

A full assortment of Ladies' new style Linen Cuffs, Bow, at exhibition, at bargains.

Gentlemen's attention is called to our immense stock of

LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S

COTTON HOSIERY.

Hand-made and French woven Corsets in an immense variety

AT BARGAINS.

Fine hand-made Corsets, warranted all Whalebone and not to break, at 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25 and $2 50. All Bargains.

French woven Corsets at 50c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25 and $2 50. All Bargains.

EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION.

ON ACCOUNT OF ALTERATIONS

IN MUSLIN MANGARNS IN

EMBROIDERIES, REAL THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, &c.

A full assortment of Cotton Trimmings and Fringes now on hand, which we offer at the regular wholesale prices.

A full assortment of all the latest styles of Ladies' and Misses', and Children's Straw Hats, that we offer at fully thirty per cent. less than the regular prices, in order to keep our stock as small as possible until our alterations are completed.

Ladies intending purchasing anything in the finery goods or millinery line will do well to call and examine our stock.

We are offering special bargains in all the new Spring goods. &c.

EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION,

NO. 258 8TH-AV., NEAR 24TH-ST.

CRETONNES,

SATEENS,

CASHMERES,

AND OTHER NEW GOODS, FOR

DRAPERIES AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.

The Largest Stock in the City.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

AT JACKSON'S,

BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.

FROM CREDENZAS, ALL SIZE AND WOOD,

to Fine Cabinets and 6 feet wide.

FINE HALL DOORS AND CHAMBER GOODS

in THIS TRADE.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

5 Frame English Body Brussels

at one-half their quality to be purchased

HEREAFTER, WHEN WILTONS, Worsted

in the TOP

MOQUETTES and AXMINSTERS, Rugs and Stair goods

Cheapened in price.

WOOL, WILTON AND TAPESTRY

BRUSSELS at greatly reduced prices.

AXMINSTER, AUBUSSON, BRITANIA and BRUSSELS CARPETS at a like reduction, very cheap.

Also, a large invoice of the very best quality of AMERICAN BODY BRUSSELS at an extremely low price. The best and cheapest EUROPEAN NOVELTIES in every description of CARPETS, CARTPETINGS, RUGS, MATS and OIL-CLOTHS, &c., receiving by every steamer.

The system of Carpet in Stock HAVING ADVANCED FULLY TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT., purchasers are respectfully invited to make an EARLY INSPECTION AT BROADWAY CORNER, as a further advance may not come in time.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

Immense Opening

OF

Spring and Summer Novelties.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

will offer on Monday, March 18, novelties in all departments of their retail establishment at PRICES MUCH BELOW present MARKET VALUE.

FANCY SILKS, GRISAILLE, OMBRE, Chene and Dolly Vardens.

PLAIN SILKS, TAFFETAS, FAILLE, POINCE and Trimmings.

BLACK SILKS in all desirable makes.

AMERICAN SILKS, guaranteed for wear, black and plain colors.

AMERICAN FOULARDS, a new article; washes well.

JAPANESE SILKS, an immense VARIETY; the best sources only.

DRESS GOODS, low medium and rich qualities.

WHITE GOODS—All necessary, native and India, below present value.

MOURNING—A complete variety of all requisite materials.

DOLLY VARDEN Cretonnes, Percales, Chintzes, Organdies, English, French and Domestic.

LADIES' HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR—Direct importations.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING—Scarfs, Ties, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Robes de Chambre, L. C. Handkerchiefs, Alexandre's celebrated Kid Gloves.

NOTIONS—Trimmings, Fringes, Tapes, Sewing Cotton, Needles, Pins, &c.

CLOTH DEPARTMENT—Great novelties in fancy Cassimeres, Coatings, Broadcloths, &c.

HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT—A large stock of LINENS, SHEETINGS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, much below actual value.

Forming the largest and most attractive stock of fresh new goods ever offered in this City at one time.

A few pieces of PONGEE'S RICH BLACK SILKS, slightly damaged by exposure, will be offered AT A REDUCTION OF ONE DOLLAR per yard.

Broadway, 4th-st., 9th and 10th sts.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

SPRING SILKS.

NOVELTIES.

IN SHADED TINTS AND ORIENTS

ORIENT SILKS, BLACK AND WHITE, GRISAILLE AND STEEL GRAY SILKS.

"RICH BROCADE DOLLY VARDENS."

SUMMER SILKS,

A LARGE VARIETY, IN ALL THE VARIOUS STYLES.

THE FINEST STOCK OF

BLACK SILKS

IN THE CITY, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

White Goods, Linens,

AND

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS IN GENERAL.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK NOW OPEN.

GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTHS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

A FULL STOCK OF

NOVELTIES FOR SPRING

NOW OPEN.

Ulster Cloths and Tweeds Cassimeres.

Coat Cheviots, in Plain Cassimeres and Satin Stripes.

Overcoatings and Cheviots, in Chinese and Satin Plaids.

Organdies and Percales, in the Newest Designs.

Also,

PLAIN & BROCHE CAMEL'S HAIR SUITINGS.

FOR SUITS.

EMBROIDERIES.

A LARGE INVOICE OF

French Embroidered Sets on Tarlatan Muslin and Linen, new Shapes and Styles.

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.

Night Dress Sets, from 75 cents and upwards.

Also,

Initial Handkerchiefs,

A splendid line now open.

NOVELTIES IN

India Camel's Hair Square Shawls,

THE FINEST COLLECTION EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, CONTAINING ELABORATE AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

SHIRTS AND COLLARS

FOR

CRETONNES AND PERCALES,

ELEGANT STYLES NOW READY.

UNION ADAMS & CO.,

No. 637 BROADWAY.

BARGAINS.

WILSON & GREIG

are offering great bargains in LADIES' CHEMISES, DRAWERS, NIGHT-DRESSES, UNDERSKIRTS, SKIRTS, INFANTS' ROBES, FRENCH CLOAKS, and WALKING COATS, INFANTS' SLIPS, and MERINO CLOAKS, HATS, CAPS, HOSE, and FLANNEL SKIRTS.

Special lot of PARIS EMBROIDERIES at less than cost price.

WILSON & GREIG,

No. 771 BROADWAY, COR. OF 9TH-ST.

MME. GALOUPEAU,

No. 49 EAST 20TH-ST.,

NEW-YORK,

Will open her Importation of Paris Millinery for the Spring season on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1872.

DRY GOODS.

AT JACKSON'S

FAMILY DRESSING-STORE.

Corner Grand and Wavereley-place.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE STOCK OF MOURNING GOODS EVER INCORPORATED. SUPERIOR CUTTERS CONSTANTLY ATTENDED TO.

INDIA CASHMERE SHAWLS IN

Plain and plaid centres, at a reduction from last year's prices. Purchasers may depend on getting the best bargains.

J. BUSHELL, No. 3 Fine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. 10 TO 20 PER CENT.

INVESTMENTS

IN

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

RAILROAD BONDS.

INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, &c., &c.

FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

FOR SALE BY

ALBERT B. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK BROKER and AUCTIONEER,

No. 2 PINE-ST.

N.B.—Strictly first-class investment securities paying large rates of interest, especially with this house, for many years, and always kept on hand.

CAGE AND DESIRABLE BONDS

For sale, at prices that will pay from 12 to 15 per cent. on the investment:

CASS COUNTY, Mo., value of property, $12,000,000.

CITY OF ST. JOSEPH, Mo., value of property, $20,000,000.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY, Mo., only the years to run. All 10 per cent., payable semi-annually in New York City.

FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, the Mayor of the City of St. Louis, at the Mayor's Office, in Hall of Records, room 2 of the 20th day of March proximo, for the purchase of

FIVE HUNDRED ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS,

issued by authority of an act "To authorize the City of St. Louis to extend and protect its Water Works," approved Feb. 2, 1872.

These bonds are for $1,000 each, to be dated April 1, 1872, to be payable twenty years after date, and to bear interest at six per cent. payable semi-annually on the 1st days of April and October respectively, in gold coin of the United States, in the City of New-York, where the principal and interest is also payable.

The net revenue derived from the Water-works is pledged by law for the redemption of the bonds now offered, both principal and interest, in the same manner as the bonds heretofore issued under the act approved March 13, 1867, and March 25, 1870.

Bids will be received for any number of the bonds in sums of $5,000 and upward, and the proposals will be publicly opened in the office of the Mayor, on the day of the date thereof.

The Mayor reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion, the bids received be not satisfactory.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for St. Louis Water Bonds," and addressed to the Mayor.

The law authorizing the issue of the bonds, can be seen on application at the Mayor's office.

Bids may be made for the whole issue of the National Banks, or the currency of the United States.

The bonds will be delivered to the City of St. Louis to the purchaser, whose bids are accepted, upon the 15th day of April, 1872, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Five per cent. of the amount in money or certified bank check, will be required to accompany each bid, to insure compliance with the same.

JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor.

Attest:

JNO. J. FITZWILLIAM, Register.

St. Louis, Feb. 10, 1872.

THE BEST INVESTMENT.

Surer than any Stocks or securities, and safer for your money than any bank to rest upon, having evident present value, and which is sure to largely enhance.

Because of its commanding position and excellent location, the plot, 97x200 feet, on corner of 9th and Fifth-ave., offers a most desirable chance for investment, on very easy terms, if desired. It will be sold by J. JOHNSON, Jr., on TUESDAY, March 19. See particulars under "Real Estate at Auction" heading.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELLERS, ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON, AND ON THE AGENCY OF THE BANK OF EXCHANGE IN LONDON AND PARIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT F. GETTY vs. THE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned receiver of the property of the above-named defendant, New-York Fire Insurance Company, is prepared, pursuant to an order of the Court made in the action, to make a ratable distribution of the assets at forty (40) cents on the dollar of the claims of the said creditors, and New-York Fire Insurance Company's policy holders, as all of those creditors of the said Company who have established their claims as creditors, and whose claims have been ascertained by the Referee appointed to take proofs of the same, to be entitled to share in the distribution of the assets of the said Company, in the hands of the receiver, to wit: first—judgments actually obtained against such corporation to the extent of the value of the real estate on which they attach respectively, be deducted therefrom; second—all other creditors of the corporation, in proportion to their respective demands, without giving any preference to debts due on specialties. Such payments will be made at the office of the undersigned, No. 49 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on demand, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., of each day.

RICHARD T. HAVEMEYER, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 14, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 154 Grand-st., on TUESDAY, April 2, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., and closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 20, and be reopened April 3.

HARVEY H. TOOMBS, Secretary.

I DON'T WANT TO KEEP IT SECRET

I am the standing of all banks and insurance companies, weekly, for the BANK AND INSURANCE REGISTER from news agents, or at the office. No. 32 Ann-st. Price 10 cents.

MORTIMER N. SHELLEY,

Editor and Proprietor.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE

Scrip or all losses settled by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVING INSTITUTION.

No. 33 Bowery, near Houston-st.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Money deposited NOW or on April 1 draws interest from April 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

No. 125 Chatham-square and No. 81 New Bowery, New-York.

DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 1 will date interest from that day.

Interest paid to depositors monthly on sums of One Dollar and upward.

DIVIDENDS.

NO. 68 EXCHANGE-PLACE, March 14, 1872.

THE INTEREST DUE APRIL 1, 1872, on the bonds of the Ocean Steamship Company, will be paid at our office on and after that date.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 2, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.

10:45 A. M. Jamaica, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hempstead and Way Stations.

4:45 P. M. Riverhead and Way Stations.

4:30 P. M. Jamaica, Hempstead, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hempstead and Northport.

5:00 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Jamaica for Rockaway.

Sunday trains for Hunnewell, Hempstead, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 5 P. M.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE AND SAFE KEEPING of furniture, pianos and all other goods; also, packing, compartments, boxes, &c., at shortest notice. ELLIOTT'S Warehouse, the oldest and most extensive in the city, 104 and 106 East 13th-st., and 101 and 103 4th-av.

BOARDS AND CARRIAGES.

A gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large, handsomely-furnished front parlor and bedroom, with board, in a private family; also, one single room; all conveniences; terms moderate. Address for one week, box 1,400 Herald Office.

Carriages, &c., FOR SALE.—A GENERAL assortment of Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, &c., various conditions, at the lowest cash prices, including 1 of 3 horsepower, roadaway, with power and key complete, cost $600, only $300; 1 of 2 horsepower, cost $400, only $200; 1 of 1 horsepower, cost $300, only $150; all in perfect order. Also, 1 Steam Engine, 12 horsepower, cheap. Apply to H. STEVENS, Carriage Manufacturer, Rox. (44 to 52 R.R. Ave.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.—A GENERAL assortment of Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, &c., various conditions, at the lowest cash prices, including 1 of 3 horsepower, roadaway, with power and key complete, cost $600, only $300; 1 of 2 horsepower, cost $400, only $200; 1 of 1 horsepower, cost $300, only $150; all in perfect order. Also, 1 Steam Engine, 12 horsepower, cheap. Apply to H. STEVENS, Carriage Manufacturer, Rox. (44 to 52 R.R. Ave.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET.—NO. 126 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.; 2 stalls and carriage-room; rent $300 per annum. Owner's residence, No. 12 East 45th-st.

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ST. CHARLES HOTEL, NEW-YORK. EUROPEAN PLAN.

Rooms from $4 to $7 per week. Hotel accommodations from $1 per day. GEO. P. ALLEN, Proprietor.

SIXTH-AV., CORNER OF 20TH-ST.—Superior furnished and unfurnished rooms, en suite, connected, or to facilitate of single gentlemen; rooms single or connected, with board; gas, baths, &c.; 100 Washington Place.

No. 176 WEST 11TH-ST., BETWEEN 7th and 8th-avs.—A suite of front rooms, on the second floor, with board, at a moderate price, for the summer of the season. House and locality unexceptionable.

No. 42 MADISON-AV., BETWEEN 39th and 40th sts.—A suite of front rooms, on the second floor, with board, at a moderate price, for the summer of the season. House and locality unexceptionable.

No. 47 WEST 11TH-ST., WITH BOARD, near Fifth-ave., second floor; also, after April 1, front room, second floor; to change 1st May; private house; references protected.

No. 52 WEST 12TH-ST.—BETWEEN 5th and 6th ave.; handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly; first-class board, or private table; also day boarders.

ROBINSON'S, NO. 11 EAST 11TH-ST., BE-tween Broadway and 5th-av.—NEW and handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with or without board.

No. 40 WEST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th-avs.—Rooms, with board, to families or single gentlemen; no May moving; references required.

No. 245 WEST 23RD-ST.—A LARGE room on second floor, for gentleman and wife, and two rooms for single gentlemen; table first class.

BOARD, WITH SINGLE ROOM OR handsomely-furnished suite, near 6th-av. and 8th-av. Address H. L., Times Up-town Office, No. 244 West 23d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BE-low 28TH-ST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to rent, with board; also, one single room. References exchanged.

No. 333 EAST 17TH-ST., NEAR AVENUE A.—Rooms or two pleasant rooms to let, with board, to married people; opportunities for learning and speaking French; references required.

TO LET—TO A PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST, who would be permanent, a back parlor, in fine location; terms moderate. Address, for 10 days, A. W., or at No. 6 East 12th-st., after 5 P. M.

No. 25 WEST 12TH-ST.—A FEW DOORS West of 5th-av., with board, pleasant rooms for family or party of gentlemen; also, single rooms; house first-class; reference given.

TO RENT—NEAR SEA-AV., IN A SMALL family, a second floor, handsomely furnished, and with private table; terms moderate. Apply to H. B. DREW, No. 253 St.-mark's-pl.

No. 130 WEST 27TH-ST.—A HANDSOME furnished room on second floor front, to let to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without board; hot and cold water.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A parlor, bedroom, with board, to a gentleman or gentlemen, or married couple. No. 810 West 19th-st.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, WITH alcove, to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 161 East 34th-st.

A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE AND, IF DE-sired, parlor and bedroom in an English basement house, to rent, furnished. Call at 247 Lexington-av.

No. 101 WEST 33D-ST.—A SUITE OF five rooms, nicely furnished, for house-keeping; also single rooms. No moving in May.

No. 25 EAST 22D-ST., NEAR BROAD-way, en suite or singly; references exchanged.

No. 41 EAST 30TH-ST., FURNISHED rooms to let, with board; references given and required.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 128 EAST 23d-st., two front rooms on second floor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARDERS RECEIVED MAY 1; references, former guests. ROST. C. PLACE, Stamford, Conn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS.—THE MONTGOMERY HOUSE and Double Beach Houses, at Branford, Conn., will open June 1. For terms apply at No. 19 West 14th-st. for ten days. WM. BRYAN, Jr., Proprietor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, through private property, from Astor-place to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice that we will be present at our office, No. 57 Chambers-st., on all dates and days of the week, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for the purpose of hearing all persons interested in the said matter, and who may be opposed to the same or to the assessments for benefit or damage therein, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same or to the assessments for benefit or damage therein, duly specify in writing, addressed to us, or to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 57 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the City of New-York, their objections in writing on or before the 25th day of March, 1872. Second—That their objections or claims for damages, and the grounds thereof, with the name and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report herein, have been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, where the same may be seen by all persons interested. Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court, at the Special Term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of April, 1872, at the open-ing of the Court on that day. Fourth—That on the 2d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that our report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, 13th March, 1872.

WALTER ROCHE,

R. GRATZ NATHAN,

WILLIAM STUART,

Commissioners.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLARER'S STEAM MARBLE AND MAR-bleized Works, Nos. 1243 and 1245 East 108th-st.—Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling and slate cornices, monuments, &c., at prices that defy competition. Orders parcing for the trade.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MAN-tels, monuments, hearthstones; best and cheapest. S. KLARER & CO., No. 220 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; factory, same place.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager.....Mr. JOHN F. COLE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, 1872,

First night of Mr. JOHN C. JORDAN'S GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA, entitled

LALLA ROOKH!! LALLA ROOKH!! LALLA ROOKH!!

LALLA ROOKH!! LALLA ROOKH!! LALLA ROOKH!!

THE PEARL OF INDIA!!

THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY by RICHARD MARSTON and JOSEPH C. SOBELL, GROSS-BATTUE, DE ZOUCHE & CO.

THE NOVEL ACCESSORIES and INGENIOUS MECHANISM by SAMUEL WALLER and Assistants.

THE MAGNIFICENT PROPERTIES and APPOINTMENTS by HENRY A. CO.

THE DISTINGUISHED MUSIC composed and selected by H. TRAUTMEISTER, Leader of the AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA.

THE GRAND BALLETS arranged by the Ballet Master, M. MONPLAISIR. Mr. ——— and Mlle. ——— CALHUM, EFFECTS by JOHN WEATHERSPOON.

The whole produced under the personal supervision of the author and L. F. VINCENT, Stage Manager.

Mlle. DE ROSA,

Miss LAURENCIA,

Miss LUISA MARQUIS,

Miss LUSHARDY,

Miss G. SCHROETTER, A. SCHROETTER, JOSEPHINE STRUDWICK, EMMA MARIE,

LOUISE and WALDA,

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Chevalier of the Garter.....Mr. J. B. Studley

Alicia, King of Brentford.....Mr. Geo. Riddy

Sir Gervase, a Minstrel.....Mr. J. S. Healy

Old Clem, Crier of Ball.....Mr. M. W. Fiske

Fitz-Noodle, a Grand Chamberlain.....Mr. Thos. F. Morris

Page.....Master Bernard

Emperor Bonbon, Zodiac Beacon, Children, Ministers, &c.....Mr. J. Hughes

Lalla Rookh, the Pearl of India.....Miss Rose Chollis

Fitzon, Lalla Rookh's Favorite.....Miss Susan Galton

Quick songs and dance, with Lay.

Kar.....Miss Susan Galton

Liskar, Chip Chop's sister (with songs).....Miss Sidney Olive

Chip Chop, Queen of Brentford.....Miss Sidney Olive

Ladies of the Harem, Dervishes, Slaves, Arab Dancers, Children, Dancers, &c., &c., &c.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.

Act I.—Interior of the Harem.....Marston

THE MAGIC STREAM.

The Palace of the Emperor Aramoses.....Dayton

ARAB BALLET.

Miss. ALBERTINA L. MAZZERI, LUSUARDI

ARENI and POLLO.

GLITTERING PROCESSION.

Act II.—The Lake of Pearls.....Marston

GRAND CRYSTAL BALLET.

Miss. ALBERTINA L. MAZZERI, LUSUARDI, Corypheus and fifty dancers.

THE TEST AND REBUFF.

TRIUMPH OF TRUTH.

Act III.—The Illuminated Chow Chow.....Rehell

THE FEAST OF LANTERNS.

CHINESE FESTIVAL.

By Miss. Albertina L. Mazzeri, Lusuardi, full corps and Celestial children in a brilliant and enchanting fête.

Act IV.—Grand View of the City of Bucharia.

Mr. Dayton and Assistants

GRAND PROCESSION

GRAND TABLEAU, by HARRISON, entitled

THE FIRE GEM OF SILVER SETTING.

SEATS CAN BE SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATER.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.

Last week of the popular author and actor, AL. BRYAN, in his great specialty of Yankee character, THE WITCHES OF NEW-YORK. Orchestra $1, circle, 50c.; balcony, 25c.; gallery, 15c.; matinee Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, 25c., 50c. and 75c.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATER.

This popular place of amusement will open for the SPRING and SUMMER SEASON,

EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 1,

under the lessonship of

Mr. HENRY GREENWALL.

The Young, beautiful and accomplished

CHAPMAN SISTERS

will make their first appearance in New-York, and the celebrated

FERNANDEZ FAMILY,

with full and efficient Stock Company.

Full particulars in future advertisements.

All letters addressed

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Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

JOHN W. ALBAUGH, Manager.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT.....Director

Matinée Wednesday and Saturday at 1½.

EVERY EVENING AT 8.

FOURTH AND LAST WEEK OF

THE ROMANTIC DRAMATIC SPECTACLE OF

WITH ITS FELICITOUS SCENES OF GAYETY AND PICTURESQUE FEATURES.

SIXTY BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN

In a charming medley of splendors.

THE GRAND PAGEANT OF CINDERELLA

EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBATIC FEATS BY THE MOST COMPLETE CIRCUS TROUPE OF STAR PERFORMERS

THAT THE WORLD CAN PRODUCE.

The People's Candidate

FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

"We, the People; not I, the King."

DON'T PAY

Such enormous prices for pictures any longer. Call, when

John Wesley Nichols

The Photographer,

Makes 1 DOZEN Beautiful

GEM PICTURES FOR 25 CENTS.

In the morning and in the afternoon from 9 to 4.

Finished in ten minutes after sitting.

Beautiful Card Photographs, 25 per dozen.

All kinds of pictures copied.

Come in the morning, to avoid the rush in the afternoon.

No. 735 BROADWAY, CITY.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

The temporary Gallery of the Museum, No. 681 Fifth-av., will be open to Students and Members, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on MONDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 10.

Admission for the usual fee continued in addition of tickets which may be had at the Gallery of all subscribers, but which can also be obtained on written application to the Honorary Superintendent at the Museum, or at his office, No. 64 East 23d-st.

TO LET, THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF Music, for Summer season, from May 1 to October, for concerts or dramatic representations. Apply on the premises.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MEL-ville's old stand, sell jewelry cheaper than ever; on diamonds, jewelry, watches, silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT HYMAN'S, NO. 653 BROADWAY, COR-ner of BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds, jewelry, watches, silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and silver-ware; and the same bought by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.; private office 59 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 49 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

A CARD — GOLDSMITH'S WRITING COL-lege removed to No. 173 Fifth-av., corner of 22d-st. New pupils received daily for private instruction in penmanship and book-keeping. Full success guaranteed. Open from 9 A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1867.

Address Rev. P. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS WHITTEMORE'S SCHOOL, for young ladies at New-Brighton, Staten Island, On the 1st of May next. Miss WHITTEMORE will receive a few boarding pupils into her family, to be carefully educated, to receive young ladies in her family as boarding scholars. Circulars, stating terms, can be had on application to above either in person or by letter.

PARENT BUSINESS COLLEGE, (Established 1858.) No. 8 Bowery. A book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, penmanship, &c., and practical writing lessons, $5 a quarter; evening sessions; ladies taught book-keeping and correspondence.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, ON THE HUDSON N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 26. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A.M., Principal.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A.M., LL.D., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 16, No. 40 East 20th-st. Circulars and references at rooms.

TEACHERS.

AN ARISTARCH AND EXPERIENCED AMERICAN lady, lately experienced, and possessed of the highest testimonials, wishes a situation as a head governess, in an institution or family, for which her services would be given as compensation, her requirements are moderate. Address, in which she is well versed, and would be glad to be engaged as teacher of Latin's conjugation. Address at once SPES, Box No. 123 Times Office.

TO YOUNG LADIES AND LADIES OF NEGLECTED EDUCATION.—A lady of skill in teaching instruments in all the English branches, French, &c., at her residence or the pupils. Address (free by Mrs. BARNUM, No. 241 4th-av.), room 16th-st.

WANTED—A POSITION AS GOVERNESS in or near children; no objection to country. References given. Address S. W., Box No. 19 Tribune Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Under the management of Mr. BOOTH.

In consequence of Mr. BOOTH'S illness (occasioned by a severe cold contracted on the opening night), he is confined to his bed, and THURSDAY MORNING will be the earliest date of his re-appearance.

LAST WEEK

Of the great success of Mr.

JEWETT'S BOOTS.

Who will appear on

MONDAY AFTERNOON and EVENINGS,

(First time in NEW-York in nine years.)

as HIS HEW and HOSMER,

In Charles Reade's new play of

THE IRON CHEST.

WEDNESDAY. THURSDAY.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

Last nights of

THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

In Tom Taylor's Tragedy of

EASY BOOTH MATINEES

On SATURDAY, MAR. 23, and

On MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 25,

MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ

as ROSALIND, in AS YOU LIKE IT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LE CLERCQ.

SPECIAL.—The management takes pleasure in announcing the engagement of the talented and accomplished young actress,

Miss CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ,

who will make her first appearance at this The

WOMAN'S BEAUTY.

Some Characteristic Peculiarities in the Fair Sex.

A Tribute to the Handsome Girls of Somerset.—Singular Facts.

There fell in that once Suse, the Persian, sent a Catacrysm. Were that the cognizant dressed in purple, the effect to such the common herrors were no striking that all only the noble Roman was almost, but all the followers. It was the same face, height, general appearance, and even the infections of voice were similar. The Saturnian majesty had fallen it over the rich Sicilian province, as the Consul have read we were, and few who could have been the wiser.

The resemblance between persons, not of unfrequent occurrence, with that of which an example is given, from time to time, furnishes some favorite subjects of discourse. Writers from whom it is inevitable. To the circumstance of resemble in that which may lead to the severest arrow, and the power of judging whether one person looks like another often widely according to the varying perceptive faculties. This gift of discovering the similarity of unlikeness is possessed to a limited degree by some, and so well developed that they can trace relationships, no matter how distant, by some mental recollection of feature or family, which is their mind is sometimes entertained with a peculiar race or family, while others never can see the even the slightest shade of likeness between two persons. D'Aguesseau, the famous Judge, said it, "That it is the hardest of all problems to solve, exacting more intimate attention than any other. Nature and truth in their forms are hidden, under so thick a veil that sometimes so good an opinion can decide the matter, and most people aware for nothing else than the fault of a Judge, preferring that he should take all responsibility rather than themselves."

That certain salient features remain forever stamped in family as is of historic certainty. The Austrian lip is a character by itself. The peculiar physiognomy of the STUARTS always asserted itself. The Napoleonic pupil is a pronounced study in Prince NAPOLEON as it was in its progenitor, who made that contour so imposing. Nevertheless, mistakes occur ever day, and nothing is more uncertain. Even that broad distinction as to sexes may be mistaken. It is quite doubtful yet in many peoples minds, whether the Chevalier D'Eon was a man or a woman. In England he was thought to be the former, in France the latter: and though he or she only died sixty-two years ago, historical students are in doubt. The late interesting Tichborne case unlike this question of identity, and it may be interesting to reproduce some of the celebrated trials.

A very curious one is that which gave such prominence to THOMSON DU COUDRAY, who afterward pleaded so nobly for the unfortunate MARIE ANTOINETTE. The story, too, has a quaint bit of romance in it worth recalling. In the year 1773, in August, near Perouse, a traveler on horseback finds a stray boy, clad in rags, wandering disconsolate by the side of a forest. Attracted by his inarticulate cries, he addressed him, and finds that he is deaf and dumb. M. DE SARTINE is then Minister of Police, and the child is placed in the asylum at Bicêtre. The boys there, generally of low origin, despise the new comer, who seems of gentle birth, and who refuses to play with them. All this comes to the ears of the Abbé DE L'EPEE, celebrated for his discovery in giving back lost senses. He sees the boy, who has already acquired some knowledge of the deaf and dumb language, and the little fellow makes him understand that he is of noble birth; that he once lived in a beautiful country house; that his father, who was an officer and a nobleman, is dead, but that his mother and sister are living. He informs the Abbé that one day a man on horseback took him away and left him in the wood by himself, and that he was in this way got rid of. The Abbé took the boy, whom he called JOSEPH, under his own care, and he became his especial favorite. By and by the good Abbé was fired with the idea of making researches among all the noble families of France, with the hope of finding some place where JOSEPH'S story would coincide. Strangely enough, it came to his ears that there was a noble family called SOLAR, consisting of mother and daughter; that the Count SOLAR was dead, and, what was more singular, too, there had been a deaf and dumb boy, a son who had disappeared. Here was a perfect parallel. The son was said to have died. The Abbé would not believe it. Then an unfortunate man was introduced on the scene, CAZEAUX by name, who was to suffer all kinds of torments. It was ascertained that the young Count of SOLAR had been in CAZEAUX'S hands, but CAZEAUX declared the child had died at Bagneres of smallpox in 1774. In 1775 the mother died. Then the Abbé took up the cudgels for JOSEPH, and interested the Duke of PENTHIEVRE in the matter. The boy was sent to Clermont, where his supposed sister resided, but as thirteen years had passed since she had seen her brother, she did not know him. Mme. DE SOLAR'S father was, however, still living, who said he thought the boy did look something like his grandson, but what made him feel stronger in the belief that he was his grandfather, was because he felt a natural attraction toward him. Even the Countess' family joined with the old gentleman, and declared that from the build of the boy, from his round shoulders and knock-knees, he must be the long-lost son. There was a mole, too, on JOSEPH'S back, they all were ready to swear it was the precise mole on the young Count's person. Nevertheless, the young lady insisted in the most obstinate way that the boy was not her brother. In the meantime poor CAZEAUX was hunted down. As the author of an infernal plot, he was loaded with chains, hauled into prison, stripped of all his property, and was made to suffer untold outrages. He was put in a loathsome prison for eleven months, and a final judgment was about being declared against him, when DE COUDRAY took his case. It was proved beyond a doubt that the young Count was alive in 1774, while in 1775 the boy JOSEPH was in BICÊTRE. It was found out, too, that JOSEPH was not quite as deaf as was imagined, but heard a little, and thus managed so quick up a good deal of information about his pretended family relationship with the SOLARS. Finally CAZEAUX was liberated, a ruined man in health and prospects, and, though he was declared perfectly innocent, half of France was still determined to think him a guilty wretch. The sequel is rather pretty. A M. AVRIL, a wealthy old bachelor, one of the Judges of the Chatelet, who had been most severe in his opinions concerning CAZEAUX, and who had helped to bring him to misfortune, died, and, as an atonement, made CAZEAUX his legatee. The French revolution, then following, the young Countess SOLAR was deprived of all her means, and lived in abject poverty. CAZEAUX proposed, was accepted, they were married, and lived together to a happy old age, the Countess dying during the reign of LOUIS PHILIPPE. Whether JOSEPH was a swindler or not, it is difficult to determine. All that is known of him afterward was, that he went into the army and was killed in battle.

The misfortune of MARTIN GUERRE and his wife, BERTRANDE DE ROLS, is perhaps the strangest of all the cases of mistaken identity, and forms a most interesting story. In the middle of the sixteenth century, MARTIN GUERRE, BERTRANDE. When they are about twenty years of age a son is born, whom they call SANSI. Suddenly MARTIN deserts the fair BERTRANDE and her child, and is no longer heard of. Eight years pass by, when lo! one fine day, a man, remember on hand in search of his wife. She knew MARTIN appears, claims BERTRANDE as his wife, and is received in her loving arms. They live together for three years, and two children are born. Happy household. BERTRANDE declares that MARTIN is not her husband. They go at once to PETER GUERIN, who pronounces this man is not his nephew. BERTRANDE implores the Court to intercede in her behalf, that he be punished and

[illegible] of God, and from and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]